

Unit Nine

Vocabulary

Starting again

شيفه 9 صوره تعليميه
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experience	بحرف	contribute to	يساهم في	society	مجتمع
interview	مقابله شخصيه	contribution	مساهمة	Entrepreneurship	ريادة الاعمال
career	مهنة	common sense	الفطرة السليمة	entrepreneurs	رجال الاعمال
life experience	خبرة شخصيه	life-changing	الحياة المتغيرة	employment	والتوظيف
reinvent	بعد اختراع	wisdom	الحكمة	working knowledge	المعرفة العملية
level	مستوى	basic	اساسي	practical	عملي
ability	القدرة	title	عنوان لقب	creative	مبدع
knowledge	المعرفة	competition	منافسة	publish	ينشر
procedures	اجراءات	customers	زبون	regret	يتند
weights	الثقل - فوزان	question	يسأل	exist	يوجد
surprising	مدهش	challenges	تحديات	comparison	مقارنة
contact	يتصل	business	عمل - شركة	factors	عوامل
potential	امكانيه - محتمل	ingredients	مكونات	result	نتيجة - بطور - منتج
depend on	يعتمد على	involve in	يشتمل على	argument	جدال
solutions	حلول	runner	عداء	distance	مسافة
point of view	وجه نظر	remain	يبقى	active	نشيطة
judgments	احكام	behave	يتصرف	distinguish	يميز
gather	يجمع	motivation	حافز	passion	عاطفة
exceptions	استثناءات	volunteer	متطوع	grandchildren	انحاد
roommate	زميل سكن	dishonest	غير أمين	typical	نموذجي
retire	يتقاع	discussion	مناقشة	organise	ينظم
pointless	بلا هدف	article	مقالة	refresh	ينعش
optimistic	متفائل	member	عضو	generation	جيل
adventures	مغامرات	debate	مناقشة	advantage	ميزة
paintings	لوحات زيتيه	cash	بصرف شيك	sew	يكيط
pandemic	جائحة	Solar power	طاقة شمسية	vehicle	مركبة
migrate	يهاجر	consequently	بالتالي	a regular basis	قاعدة منتظمة
recycled	معاد تدويره	seaweed	اعشاب	bubble	فقاعة
passionate	عاطفي	benefactor	مخبر	ignore	يتجاهل
energy	طاقة	fountain	نظورة	fashionable	على الموضة
ring	خاتم - اتصال	horrified	مرعوب	owing to	بسبب
a life sentence	حكم بالسجن مدى الحياة	prison	سجن	ashamed	مكسوف من خطأ
crouch	يتحني	watchman	غليز - حارس	storm	عاصفة
proud	فتور - متفخر	permanent	دائم	deny	ينكر
boast	يتفاخر	truth	الحقيقة	confirm	يوك
trick	يخدع	beg	يتوسل	criminal	مجرم
court	محكمة	graveyard	المدفن	guilty	اسله - جواه
reaction	سداد	desert	يهجر	fortune	ثروة - حظ
ceremony	احتفال	awards	جوائز	attend	يحضر
trust	ثقة	indicate	يشير الى	sincere	مخلص
recover	ينظم - يتعافى	whisper	يلهمس	details	التفاصيل
dismiss	يطرد - يقضي	obvious	واضح	gatekeeper	حارس البوابه
Keep away from	يبتعد	guilty	مذنب	delighted	سعيد
instructions	تعليمات	jealous	غيور	adore	يعلق
remind	يذكر	clients	عملاء	influence	تأثير

Definitions

contribution	doing something to make a difference to a situation.	مساهمة
banking procedures	steps that workers need to follow to complete a process in a bank	إجراءات بنكية
common sense	personal qualities that help distinguish the wise from the unwise	الظفره المنطقه
employment	when someone is paid to do a job	وظيفه
life experience	events or activities that help you gather knowledge and skills	خبره الحياه
(career) direction	to change who you are, e.g. by starting a different job	تغير المهنة
wisdom	events or activities that help you gather knowledge and skills	الحكمه
reinvent (yourself)	the way that someone is changing or developing their career	يعيد اكتشاف
working knowledge	a simple understanding of how something works	المعرفه العمليه
life-changing	an important thing that results in your life being different	تغير في أسلوب الحياه
championship	A competition to find which player, team etc is the best in a particular sport.	بطولته

Expressions

do a job	يؤدي وظيفه	working life	الحياه العمليه
Continue (to or v-ing)	يستمر	make a difference	يفعل اختلاف
ability to use	القدرة على	make decisions	يخذ قرار
gain knowledge	يكتسب معرفه	love writing stories	يحب كتابه القصص
would get paid to do	سوف يدفع له	got married	تزوج
result in	ينتج عنه - يؤدي	grow up	ينشأ - يكبر
do writing	يقوم بكتابه	a creative writing class	فصل الكتابه الابداعيه
at the age of 49	في سن 49	win a prize	يفوز بجائزه
gain wisdom	يكتسب الحكمة	start working	يبدأ العمل
change direction	يغير الوظيفه	sports science	العلم الرياضي
perfect jobs	وظائف مثليه	a sports teacher	مدرس تربيه رياضيه
make a contribution to	لديه مساهمات	a positive impact on	له تأثير ايجابي على
a long distance runner	عداء مسافات طويله	do volunteer work	يؤدي عمل تطوعي
reasons for	اسباب ل	as active as	نشط مثل
previously known	معروف سابقا	as physically active as	نشط بدنيا مثل
Typical of	نموذجي	in other ways	بطرق اخرى
In such a way that	بهذه الطريقه	fear over	يخاف
My heart sank	اشعر بالحزن	grateful to	ممتن ل
tell the truth	يقول الحقيقه	Do a separate task	يؤدي مهمه منفصله
is made from	مصنوع من	Suffer from	يصابي من
a solar-powered car	عربه تعمل بالطاقة الشمسيه	Second hand pieces	قطع مستعمله
Care for	يهتم ب	bottled water	زجاجات مياه
take care of the elderly	يهتم بكبار السن	Make contributions to	يفعل مساهمات
physical contact	اتصال بدني	respect for older people	يكرم كبار السن
contribute to society	يساهم في	less healthy mental and physical	اقل في الصحة بدنيا وعقليا

gain knowledge	بكتسب معرفة	In the summer holiday	في اجاره الصيف
In business	في عمله	Interested in	مهتم ب

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
train	يتدرب	Trainee - training	تدريب - متدرب		
know	يعلم	knowledge	معرفة	knowledgeable	شأن المعرفة
regret	يذم	regret	ندم	Regrettable	مؤسف
ignore	يتجاهل	ignorance	الجهل	Ignorable	جاهل
contribute	يساهم	contribution	مساهمة	contributable	قابل للمساهمة
invent	يخترع	invention	اختراع	Inventive	ابتداعي
employ	يوظف	employment	توظيف	employed	موظف
volunteer	يتطوع	volunteer	متطوع		
result	يرتدئ - ينتج	result	نتيجة	resultant	ناثق

Antonyms

Word		Antonym	
active	نشط	inactive	كسول
volunteer	متطوع	drafted	مجنّد
amazing	مذهل	unremarkable	لا يمكن ملاحظته
employment	عمل	unemployment	البطالة
value	قيمة	disesteem	عدم الاهتمام
start	يبدأ	Finish - end	ينتهي
encourage	يشجع	discourage	يصد
wisdom	الحكمة	folly	المهذ
permanent	دائم	impermanent	مرات
pointless	بلا هدف	pointed	بهدف

Synonyms

Word	Synonyms	
contribution	assistance	مساهمة
amazing	surprising	مذهل
value	Esteem -esteem	قيمة
encourage	Support promote	يشجع
challenge	confront	يتحدى
permanent	constant	دائم



Language Notes

1. A number of people were standing in front of the bank waiting to open.
 -The number of people was standing in front of the bank waiting to open

2- All can get a job easily.

- All is able to get a job easily.

-All is capable of getting a job easily.

- All has the ability to get a job easily.

3-

الجملة الأولى (النتيجة)

Because
as
Since

(فعل + فاعل) الجملة الثانية +

- 1- Ali was very unhappy **because** he **didn't** succeed.
- 2- **As** he was ill, he went to the doctor.
- 3- **Since** she was wise, she could solve the problem.

→ الجملة الأولى

**because of / due to/ owing to /
for / on account of / thanks to /**

**Noun
v. ing**

- He went to the doctor **because of** being ill.
- She could solve the problem **due to** her wisdom/ **being** wise.
- The film was very successful **because of** the amazing sound quality

4- **decide to** + مصدر يقرر **decide on** + اسم يختار **Decide that** + جملة يقرر

- In the end, we decided to go to the theatre.
- I've decided on blue for the bathroom.
- She decided that she would retire to the country.

5- experience (خبرة (اسم لا يعد ولا يسبقها أداة كثرة و يقصد بها المعرفة و المهارات التي يكتسبها الإنسان في العمل) /
experiences مواقف / تجارب (و يقصد بها الأحداث التي يمر بها الإنسان في حياته)
experiment تجربة (تستقيم عندما نتحدث عن العلماء و أبحاثهم)

- I'm afraid I don't have much sales experience.
- His experiences in Germany were rather depressing.
- They did a number of experiments last week.

6- **encourage** + v.ing يشجع - We should encourage reading as it is very useful.
encourage .. sb ... to + Inf - My parents encouraged me to be independent.
discourage .. sb ... from + (v + ing) يثبط - My parents discouraged me from smoking

7- **win (won / won)** يفوز بـ / يكتسب (يأتي بعدة التمرن أو الفوز به أو تكسبه)
beat (beat / beaten) يهزم / يثبط على (يأتي بعدة الشخص أو الفريق (المهزوم)
gain (gained / gained) يكتسب / يزداد
earn (earned / earned) يكسب (من العمل الجاد)

- win: (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / a game مباراة / an award / a prize) يفوز بـ / يكتسب
- beat: (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم
- gain: experience خبرة / information معلومات / Knowledge معرفة يكتسب
- (weight وزن / height طول / speed سرعة) يزداد
- earn money / his living يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد)

8- **be made of:** مصنوع من (مادة لا تتغير خواصها)

- This watch is made of gold.

- **be made from:** مصنوع من (مادة أو أكثر تتغير خواصها)

- This cake is made from flour, butter and milk.

- **be made by:** مصنوع بواسطة (شخصي المجهول)

- This hat was made by a friend of mine.

- **be made in:** مصنوع في (مكان معين)

• A lot of products are now made in China

9- Profession

مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمعلمة والتدريس

• He left the teaching profession to set up his own business.

Work

لعمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع وتأتي أيضا بمعنى مكان العمل

• Peter's work involves a lot of travelling. • I have a lot of work to do.

• a work of art • works of art

عندما جمعت كلمة work يصبح مضافا مضاف أو مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية

• Job: وظيفة (الجمع) والتدوير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لنفسه المال

• When she left college, she got a job as a secretary.

• She has applied for a job with an insurance company.

Career

المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة

• He has a long career in journalism. الصحافة

10. reason for + v. + ing / اسم / سبب

cause (v) / سبب

reason why + جملة / سبب

cause of (n) / سبب

Ex: I don't know the reason for his absence.

I don't know the reason why he is absent.

What caused the fire?

What was the cause of the fire?

10) BOTH

1- تستخدم both للظنين عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء و تساوي في المعنى هو جمع دائم

2- تستخدم both في كل من العمل المثبتة و المتفحة

3- يمكن أن تستخدم both و the

- I ate both the apple and the orange.

Both of the girls are wearing white suits.

Both of the these students didn't pass the exam.

- I gave both students a book. (NOT: both student)

- Both children were born in Italy. - Both the children were born in Italy.

- Both of the children were born in Italy.

- Both my parents have fair hair. - Both of my parents have fair hair.

- Both of us like skiing. - I told both of them to calm down. clever students.

LISTENING TEXT

1}

In today's programme, we look at three people who experienced interesting changes to their lives, and look at how these changes enable them to reinvent themselves and become successful at the same time.

Let's start with Anna Mary Robertson Moses; also known as Grandma Moses. People have been buying her beautiful paintings for years, but she almost did not become an artist at all. She was born in New York in 1860 and worked on her husband's farm. In her spare time, she sewed with her friends, often sewing pictures of farm life for fun. When she was 78, she had started to suffer from a disease which made it difficult for her to use her fingers to hold small things. So, she started painting instead. Her paintings showed farm life from her past and was so popular that they later sold all over the world. She was still painting just before she died, aged 101.

Another amazing woman was Laura Ingalls Wilder. Born in 1867, Laura grew up in a remote part of the USA. Her parents did not have much money, so Laura started to teach when she was just 15

to help the family earn some money. She later married, had children and worked on her husband's farm. Her daughter Rose became a journalist and encouraged her mother to reinvent herself as an author. She was not successful at first, but in 1932 her first book was published when she was 65. Children have enjoyed her little house books ever since, and the television programme 'Little House on the Prairie' was also very successful.

Finally, you may not know Ivan Rutti but his work has been very important in helping to stop the disease cancer. Ivan was working at the university in London for 25 years when he thought about retiring. Then, a friend asked him if he would like to do research into cancer at a different university. He then set up a cancer research centre what he continues to work for 2 days a week although he is 87.

2)

Magda : So, the teacher said we have to have a discussion about what younger people can learn from older people.

Heba : Mm! What do you think?

Magda : I don't really see what we can learn from them, and not many older people even know how to use the internet. How can they help us?

Heba : I'm not sure if that's really the case. I know three or four older people who are always online. They videocall their grandchildren and buy things online, for example.

Magda : Yes, but that's probably only because they've learnt how to do it from young people. People like our grandparents need us to help them. They can't help us.

Heba : But my grandmother has really helped me a lot. She gave me some really good advice last year when I was struggling to manage my time. She told me to think about how I would feel when I'm 80 years old and I look back on my life. What would I want to spend my time doing? She said that then you just have to focus your energy on those things and that's what I did. It really helped.

Magda : Mm! But, don't you think a younger person could give you good advice too? Every time that I'm in a difficult situation, my big brother always helps me.

Heba : I am sure other people can do too! But, maybe older people can do it better because they have more life experience. They've been alive for much longer than your brother.

Magda : But some people's lives are a quite boring. Don't you think? I can understand how you can learn something from the life experiences of people who have had an interesting life. But what about others who haven't?

Heba : I don't know, I think older people can help us a lot just because they've been alive a long time. They've met so many people, done so many things, had life experience ...

READING

Nabila, 52

I've always loved writing stories, but I never thought that writing was something that I would get paid to do. In my twenties, I got married and had children, which kept me very busy. When my children grew up, I realised that I hadn't done any writing for

How different societies around the world view older people

You probably see your grandparents every week, or maybe they live with you and your parents. However, in some countries, young people see their grandparents less often, even though this is not something they enjoy. **Let's take a look** at why this is, and how older people are seen round the world. The United Nations has the **International Day for Older Persons** each October, which celebrates **the contributions that older people make to society**. In fact, many countries already show their respect for older people in the way they speak to them. For example, many African languages use the word **mzee** before an older person's name to **show them respect**. In Japan, the **suffix -san** is used in the same way. In Hawaiian, older people are called **kupuna**, which translates as something like **wisdom**. In Egypt, many elderly people are **cared for by their children** or other family members. This is the same in countries such as China, Japan and Korea, where around **75% of elderly people** live with their adult children. However, this situation has changed in recent years. In some countries, many people have migrated to the cities to find work, which means they do not live near their family home. **Consequently**, some people are not able to look after their parents when they get older the way they would like to. **Fortunately**, technology has helped younger people who live far away to contact their elderly parents **on a regular basis**. They can now chat with them through video calls or communicate daily through social media. This is a good way of communication, especially **during the coronavirus pandemic**, when it was better to take care of **the elderly without actually visiting** and coming into **physical contact** with them.

Exercises

1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I think Ahmad Zewail is the most _____ character for a lot of youth to be scientists.
a) inspiring b) encouraged c) depressive d) suitable
2. When our children grow _____, they will realise the fact of life.
a) on b) at c) up d) into
3. The police accused the accused that he didn't follow the the right _____ to get the visa.
a) procedures b) steps c) measurements d) courses
4. The interviewer asked the applicant about his working _____, he answered five.
a) wise b) experiment c) experiences d) experience
5. Most kind people use their common _____ to solve the problems they face.
a) sites b) since c) sense d) sensor
6. When we get a job, we expect to be _____ well to do it.
a) pay b) paid c) pays d) paying
7. We should encourage businessmen to _____ to developing our society.
a) carry out b) take place c) contribute d) contemplated
8. From my point of _____, our team has played well and deserved to win.
a) view b) review c) theory d) direction
9. He didn't get the job _____ the lack of experience.
a) because b) owing to c) as d) despite
10. When met Ali after the interview, I _____ that he didn't get the job as he was sad.
a) know b) recognised c) realised d) released
11. We all speak about our parents with _____ great after their death.
a) souvenir b) memory c) fashion d) passion
12. It's _____ to look after your children and teach them the good morals.
a) passionate b) hateful c) attractive d) sense

13. If we feel that we don't do well in our jobs, it's better to change.....

- a) procession b) place c) direction d) option

14. number of journalists has surrounded the minister asking him some questions.

- a) A b) An c) some d) The

15. number of journalists have surrounded the minister asking him some questions.

- a) A b) An c) some d) The

16. The between the rich and the poor is unfair. The needs of the poor are more.

- a) composition b) comprehension c) comparison d) strength

17. Our country faces a lot of..... We should overcome them to cope with the developed countries.

- a) challenges b) facilities c) disasters d) services

18. The magic cure for unemployment proble, doesn't..... We should provide true job opportunities.

- a) exit b) invest c) find d) exist

19. The big companies attract their..... by giving them big discounts.

- a) employees b) customers c) sellers d) bakers

20. We shouldn't..... what we have lost. We should do our best to compensate it.

- a) sorry b) avoid c) regret d) sad

21. The between the teams in the World Cup is intense.

- a) comparison b) comprehension c) completion d) competition

22. The private sector should give real..... for our youth to encourage them to work.

- a) profession b) career c) employment d) occupation

23. Some people prefer having more than a in their houses especially the hall being high a little.

- a) liver b) level c) leave d) raise

24. The contractor started the ground to build the power station.

- a) demolishing b) constructing c) making d) leveling

25. Youth should depend on their to achieve their ambitions.

- a) challenges b) levels c) abilities d) muscles

26. the government should gives real chances to invest their capitals.

- a) customers b) employers c) businessman d) entrepreneurs

27. The family..... gather every Friday to discuss their affairs.

- a) organs b) numbers c) members d) groups

28. we all should practice sports to be and attractive.

- a) depressive b) active c) quiet d) passive

29. technology has helped younger people to try filling roles in new fields like programming.

- a) Fortunately b) Unfortunately c) Lucky d) Interesting

30. The people usually have great wisdom on facing problems.

- a) old b) young c) elderly d) rush

31. One of the best qualities of good families is that they teach their members to be

- a) respect b) respected c) respectful d) respectable

32. We all like to live a life full of

- a) adventures b) dangers c) defeats d) risks

33. The synonym of "passionate" is.....

- a) emotional b) violent c) moderate d) mild

34. The government must relieve the banking..... to encourage the investors to come to Egypt.

- a) procedures b) steps c) measurements d) courses

35. we should dedicate a day of the week to do work to help the community.

- a) professional b) paid c) volunteer d) spontaneous

36. Tarek decided to change and became a teacher instead.

- a) career b) job c) employment d) profession

37. The antonym of "active" is.....

a) disactive b) onactive c) inactive d) lactive

38. I don't think she's of most people of her age. She is lazy and depressed.

a) inactive b) unpassing c) repulsive d) typical

39. Our discussions shouldn't be We should benefit from them and not to waste time.

a) useful b) pointless c) attractive d) foolish

40. of the boys have come to school. They are present.

a) Neither b) None c) Both d) few

41. of the boys has come to school. They are absent.

a) Neither b) Either c) Both d) few

42. Practising sports make us active.

a) mentally b) practical c) physically d) naturally

43. Judy found that working as a volunteer was a life

a) experiment b) experience c) working d) changing

44. Mobile phones have enabled young people who live far away to their elderly parents on a regular basis.

a) talk b) communicate c) connect d) contact

46. The synonyms of "entrepreneurs" is

a) customers b) employers c) businessman d) contractors

47. The language courses depend on the of the learners.

a) liver b) level c) leave d) raise

48. The new business opportunities in Egypt have encouraged on a grand scale.

a) customhouse b) frankness c) friendship d) entrepreneurship

49. There were no instructions, so we had to use our common to work it out.

a) sites b) since c) sense d) sensor

50. The whether the match was right or not when he extended Alsha from the team is still interesting.

a) debate b) speech c) view d) sight

51. The synonym of "challenge" is

a) winning b) defeat c) confront d) withdraw

52. I think it's an interesting debate whether or not people can still make a to society when they're older.

a) comparison b) comprehension c) contribution d) competition

53. The of coronavirus is a lot of deaths.

a) cause b) list c) reason d) result

54. Judges have to get all the necessary about the case before making his decisions.

a) results b) views c) knowledge d) experiences

55. My brother is always About his team's win. He expects scoring a lot of goals.

a) beaten b) sunny c) passive d) optimistic

56. I really enjoyed this It is full of good useful tips. Its writer is a famous one.

a) article b) news c) posts d) paper

57. It when I hear good news, especially the news of marriage.

a) pretty b) saddens c) refreshes d) delighted

58. Down's Syndrome is a condition that someone is born with, that stops them from developing in a normal way, both and physically.

a) quickly b) naturally c) mentally d) normally

59. We have listen well in the older as they have wisdom and experience.

a) nations b) peoples c) adventures d) generations

60. We should encourage people to use solar cars as they are green.

a) powered b) power c) strength d) energy

61. Albert Einstein's work has been a major to science.

a) participate b) contribution c) excellence d) changes

62. We should all value the life of older people. They have learned a lot throughout their lives.

a) wise b) experiment c) experiences d) experience

63 Many young people find their first working in shops or cafes

- a) careers b) experience c) work d) skill

64 Lira worked abroad for four years, which was an amazing working that she will never forget.

- a) contribution b) knowledge c) changes d) travelling

65 She has decided to herself as a person who wants to help poor and sick people around the world.

- a) reexplore b) rediscover c) reinvent d) strengthen

66 The antonym of "optimistic" is.....

- a) inactive b) ugly c) pessimistic d) attractive

67 In the past a night was the a police officer who kept people safe at night

- a) watchman b) baker c) clockman d) doorman

68 Hama got an email that that the job interview was successful. He starts next month.

- a) sure b) made c) told d) confirmed

69 Farmers the land after three years of no rain.

- a) reclaimed b) deserted c) deseted d) committed

70 Ameela near the bus to see the new-born kittens.

- a) sewed b) watched c) crouched d) saw

71 A lot of people prefer to other countries to look for better job opportunities.

- a) working b) migrating c) visiting d) deserting

72 is someone whose is to help people talk about and deal with their problems.

- a) encouraging b) advisor c) councillor d) trainer

73 The of our national team controlw the players well and achieve good results.

- a) coach b) trainee c) councillor d) trainers

74 My heart when I was not accepted for the job

- a) sank b) drowned c) break d) fell

75 My mother was a part-time worker at the school, but now she works five days a week.

- a) temporarily b) permanently c) continuously d) slowly

76 I lions if I'm alone in a forest

- a) fear b) adore c) prefer d) hope

77 elephants I'm in the zoo. I like riding on their backs.

- a) fear b) adore c) loathe d) hope

78 A person who a crime is called a

- a) criminal b) suspect c) officer d) defender

79 The of coronavirus has caused a lot of losses to the global economy

- a) pandema b) pandemic c) disease d) plight

80 She about her family as it is important to the society

- a) boasts b) boasts c) boosts d) fame

81 We are all of our national team as it won a lot of difficult matches

- a) wonderful b) famous c) proud d) fantastic

82 We should encourage activities and encourage people to use products.

- a) recycle b) recycled c) recycling d) recycles

83 Meat is an important in many of the Egyptians dishes.

- a) component b) ingredient c) compound d) complex

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قبح شرح Quantifiers نعيد قليلا على المعلوم والعبر معلوم

1. Countable Nouns

3. لا بد من تحديد الأدلة التي يمكن استخدامها في كل قضية.

So, if a man, on the other hand, the only way to

في الجمع (some / any / a lot of / many / (a) few / a number of / the / my)

My teachers encourage me and a lot of _____ **to do our best.**

I saw a beautiful in the square

2. **فهرست کتب مورد نیاز در هر یک از رشته های تحصیلی** (لا اله الا الله) (انوار)

shirts, shoes, shorts, trousers, glasses, caps, gloves, socks

My shoes are clean. A pair of Italian shoes is very expensive.

٣- الفقه القديم + عصره وفترة زواله

POWER, POLICE, PEOPLE, GOODS, TROOPS, ARMS, REMAINS, VALUE

The police are looking for two criminals.

إِنَّ هَذَا كَلِمٌ بَيِّنٌ لِّمَنْ هُوَ مِنَ الْغَايِبِ وَالْجَمْعُ هُوَ الْغَايِبُ وَالْجَمْعُ هُوَ الْغَايِبُ وَالْجَمْعُ هُوَ الْغَايِبُ

The train is a cheap means of transport.

Buses and trains are means of public transport

5. **فصلنامه علمی-پژوهشی** **مطالعات فرهنگی**، **پشتیبانی از جمعیت دانش آموختگان**

team, generation / couple, crew, gang, staff, party, group

~~GOVERNMENT / COMMITTEE / JAMES / CLASS / AUTO~~

Mr Hesham's family is big

My family are having tea now

2. Uncountable Nouns

لا بد من أن تكون هذه المبادئ العامة هي التي تليها مجموعة من المبادئ الخاصة التي تتناول كل فرع من فروع القانون.

The news you told me yesterday was depressing **Ice melts in the sun**

School subjects	history / chemistry , biology / geography / philosophy
Abstract nouns	beauty / confidence / courage / honesty / peace / poverty
Sports	football / hockey / tennis / volleyball / squash / chess
Gases	oxygen / nitrogen / hydrogen / carbon dioxide
Languages	English / French / Italian / Spanish / German / Arabic
Meals	breakfast / lunch / dinner / supper
Liquids	water / coffee/ oil / milk / soup / blood / tea / juice / petrol
Activities	shopping / studying / writing / smoking , reading / washing
Other nouns	meat / rice / oil / butter / macaroni / cheese / sugar / salt / bread / beef / furniture / gold / silver / iron / copper / brass / tin / cotton / silk / wool / information / news / luggage / baggage / equipment , evidence / advice , paper / tourism /

fever / flu.

المواد الدراسية والإعداد الرياضي و"الأشخاص المشهود بهم" أو يستخدم معها فعل منفرد .

Athletics , humanities , gymnastics , mathematics , dominoes , statistics , physics ,
gentiles , classics , politics , economics , measles , diseases .

الحيوانات للذئب على الكمية و المبيع المتبقي والزمن و النقص و المسافة و الزمن ودرجات الحرارة عند فعل منفرد .

Ten million pounds is a lot of money

Fifty litres of petrol fills my car

في ذلك كسبت بها مائتين خدقها بعد و الآخر لا بعد .

لا بعد	بعد	لا بعد	بعد
paper ورق	a paper جريدة	orange برغش	an orange برغش
chicken دجاج	a chicken فرجة	hair شعر	a hair شعرة
time وقت	a time مرة	cold البرد	a cold برقة برد
tin قنينة	a tin طبة	noise ضوضاء	noises اصوات
glass زجاج	a glass كوب زجاج	iron حديد	an iron مكواة
coffee قهوة	a coffee فنجان قهوة	light ضوء	a light مبة

كلمات سبق لاسم الذي بعد في حالة الجمع وتكون لا بعد .

1. a lot of , plenty of	كثير من و عدد - كمية في الاثبات	We have a lot of friends. We need plenty of milk.
2 many (more the most)	عدد كثير من	Nada can't revise many poems.
3 much (more the most)	كمية كثيرة من	She has much sugar in her tea.
4 few (fewer fewest)	عدد قليل لا يكفي	Few students are absent
5 a few (fewer fewest)	عدد لا يابس به	A few students are absent
6 little (less , least)	كمية لا تكفي	There's little salt in the food.
7 a little (less least)	كمية لا يابس بها	There's a little salt in the food.
8. A number of + اسم جمع	عدد جمع + اسم جمع	A number of the boys are absent
9. One of + اسم جمع	أحد واحد + اسم جمع	One of the boys isn't here.
10. V-ing + اسم جمع	فعل متصرف + اسم جمع	Reading books is my hobby
1. some	بعض (التي و موال للعرض و لطلب) عدد كمي	She bought some eggs / Can you lend me some money?
2 any	أي (بعض موال استفساري) عدد كمي	Have you got any sisters? I haven't seen any birds there

How many girls are in your class ?

There are twenty four

How much coffee do you drink ?

Threr cups.

بعض استخدام الموصف بجزئية مع انصاف التي لا بعد في عدد تجمع مجمع الاء الجزئية فقط .

a piece of jewellery	قطعة من المجوهرات	a grain of sand	حبيبة من الرمال
a slice of meat	شريحة من اللحم	a loaf of bread	رغيف من الخبز
an item of information	مسطوح كغمر	a sheet of paper	ورقة ورق

a packet of paper	كيس وردي	a piece of advice	نصيحة واحدة
a jar of jam	زجاجة مربى	a bar of soap	قطعة من الصابون
a piece of music	قطعة من موسيقى	a lump of sugar	مكعب سكر
a cup of coffee	كوب قهوة	a bag of flour	كيس طحين
a glass of emonade	كوب عصير	a tube of toothpaste	أنبوب معجون
a bottle of milk	زجاجة من الحليب	a bar of chocolate	قطعة شوكولاته

QUANTIFIERS

a lot of - many - much - a few - few - a little - little - none- each - every - some- any

a lot of يستخدم (plenty of- a lot of) في الإجابات مع الكلمات التي بعد و، الكلمات التي لا بعد - لاحظ أن
- يستخدم lots of مع الكلمات التي بعد و لا بعد

All has got a lot of / lots of / plenty of books.

We ate a lot / plenty of cheese

- I like films ,so I go to the cinema a lot, يمكن أن يستخدم a lot بدون اسم

Many تأتي قبل اسم بعد في الإجابات و أسئلي و لاستفهام

I haven't got many friends. - Do you have many friends?

(so as too a good a great) ملحوظة يمكن تأتي many في جملة خبرية منبهة إذا سبقها

- There are too many people in the bus.

- He has a great many suits.

we say (many years many weeks , many days)

لاحظ

We've lived here for many years. (not usually a lot of years)

Much تأتي قبل اسم لا بعد في أسئلي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese? We didn't eat much cheese

ملحوظة يمكن أن تأتي much في جملة خبرية منبهة أو سلبية (so as too a good a great) much

- I miss you so much . There is too much water in the bottle.

we use (too much so much as much) in positive sentences.

لاحظ

We spent too much money.

a few تأتي قبل اسم بعد ويسمى في عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المنبهة

some

- I have a few (= a small number) pounds so I can buy a shirt

"When was the last time you saw Clare?" A few days ago.' (3 or 4 days ago)

Few تأتي قبل اسم بعد ويسمى في عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المنبهة:

not

I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt

many

Some

=some

باني قبل اسم لا بعد ويسير الى كفه قليله ولكن يكفي في الحفه المسه

I have **a little** (= a small amount) sugar but it is **enough** to make a cup of tea.

Little

Not

much

باني قبل اسم لا بعد ويسير الى كفه قليله ولا يكفي في الحفه لنسبه

I have **little** sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

باني قبل اسم بعد أو اسم لا بعد في حفه خبريه مسه وايضا (somebody, someone, something)

Some

- My mother knows **some good stories**. (استيد)

- I drank **some water**. (استيد)

There's **somebody** at the door. - I want **something** to eat.

و في سوالى المرمى واطلبه

- Would you like **some tea**? (عزم)

- Can I have **some of these apples**? (طلب)

any

باني قبل اسم بعد أو اسم لا بعد في حفه استهاسه أو مسه.

(anybody/anyone/anything)

- I **don't** want **any stamps**. (استيد بعد)

- I **didn't** drink **any milk**. (استيد لا بعد)

- There **isn't** **anybody** at the door. - I **don't** want **anything** to eat.

- He went out **without** **any money**.

- It's a very easy exam. **Hardly anybody** fails. = almost **nobody** fails.

يستخدم لفي **some** مع نفي الفعل.

- I bought **some books**. - I **didn't** buy **any books**.

- She has **some money**. - She **doesn't** have **any money**.

باني مع الكميات الداله على لفي فعل :

hardly never without refuse too ... to

- He **never** had **any luck**. - We **hardly** had **any money**.

يستخدم مع **if** الداله والمفتره على السب

- If **anyone** **has any questions**, I'll be pleased to answer them.

لاحظ

- Let me know if you need **anything**. I'm sorry for any trouble I've caused

The police want to speak to **anyone** who saw the accident.

You can take **any bus**. They all go to the centre

We forgot to lock the door. **Anybody** could have come in.

Somebody someone anybody anyone (مجرد) - they/them/their (الصغير جمع)

Someone has forgotten their umbrella.

Each

EACH

1- يستخدم (each) للإساره المجموعه كاهـ (أد كل على حده).

Each child received a present. - I gave **each plant** some water.

- لاحظ الفارق في المعنى بين الجمليين الآتيين:

The students line up on the stage, and they all sing a song. (We listen to one song)

- The students line up on the stage, and **they each** sing a song.

(We get many songs: one song per student.)

2- يأتي بعد (each) اسم مفرد بعد و يأتي بعد (each of) اسم جمع أو ضمير جمع.

Each member of the team plays really well.

- *Each of their parents took a photo of them.*
- *Mother cooked special meals for each of us.*

3- الفعل دائما مفرد بعد (each) أو (each of)

- *Each student has to hand the homework in time.*
- *Each of my brothers wants his own car.* - *Each student wears a uniform.*

- يأتي بعد (each) فعل جمع إذا جاء قبله ضمير فاعل جمع.

They each tell a story. = - *Each of my children tells a story.*

EVERY

1- نستخدم (every) للإشارة إلى أفراد المجموعة مفردا

- *I gave every plant some water.*
- *Every student in the class was given a book.*

2- يأتي بعد (every) اسم مفرد بعد و الفعل معها دائما مفرد.

- *Every child received a present.*
- *Every car in the city causes some pollution.*

3- لا نستخدم (of the) بعد (every) ولا يأتي معها إذا اسم جمع.

- *The teacher knows every student in the school.* (NOT: every-students)
- *I enjoyed every minute of my stay in Africa.* (NOT: every-of-the-minute)

4- نستخدم every عندما يحدث عن شيء يحدث على فترات منتظمة

Ex: *There's a bus every ten minutes.*

Ex: *Take two tablets every four hours.*

Ex: *I go to the dentist every six months.*

* ملحوظة هامة جدا : نستخدم (both) إلى مجموعة من اثنين بينما نستخدم (each) إلى مجموعة من اثنين أو أكثر من اثنين.
و نستخدم (every) دائما إلى مجموعة من أكثر من اثنين.

- *I gave both my parents a present.*
- *Each player in the singles final has a different style of play.* (= two players)
- *I gave each of my three brothers a card.* (= more than two brothers)
- *Each member at the meeting received a copy of the report.* (= more than two members)
- *Every player must attend the training exercises for the next match.* (all the players)
- *There were cars parked along the sides of every street in town.* (= all the streets)

None = not any of

1- نستخدم none للنفي ونشير إلى ثلاثة فأكثر أو اسم لا بعد (الفعل يمكن يكون مفرد جمع):

نستخدم مع none إما اسم (بعد (ويكون الفعل مفرد) أو اسم جمع ويكون (الفعل جمع أو مفرد):

- *Can I have some more coffee?* "Sorry, there's none left."
- *None of my friends (is - are) here.*
- *None of this money is mine.*
- *None of his books is (are) easy to understand.*

- *None of the students (have - has) done their homework.*

(In this last example, The word their precludes the use of the singular verb.)

- نستخدم none إما فاعل أو مفعول في الجملة:

-None of the children ~~was~~ (were) hungry.

-He said he had sent me 3 emails, but I received none.

- لاحظ انه اذا كانت الجملة معناه أصلاً لا نستخدم none ونستخدم بدلاً منها any :

~~She didn't remember none of us.~~ X X X X

she didn't remember any of us. ✓✓✓✓

She remembered none of us. ✓✓✓✓

ان مو بنتكلم عن 2 فقط في النفي. نستخدم Neither وليس None:

He gave two answers, but ~~none of them~~ was right. X X X X

He gave two answers, but neither of them was right. ✓✓✓✓

- ممكن نستخدم  بمعنى مثل us/them/you أو اسم إشارة this/that/these/those أو the بعد None of

None of this information is true

There are 3 computers here and none of them works well.

None of the money was left.

- لاحظ استخدام none of whom للإشارة الى حائظ و none of which للإشارة الى شئ حائظ.

- I read 3 books, none of which was interesting.

-There are 10 people at the meeting, none of whom I've ever met

لاحظ التعابير والتراكيب الآتية مع none

- None but Ali knows about our plan.

-None too + Adj. صفة = ليس...بشئ (pleased/happy/easy/hoppy)

-Nada was none too pleased with her exam results.

None of (your) business لا شأن لك بذلك

How much do you earn? - None of your business

المتشابهين : الفرق بين each & every :

1 - نستخدم each لوصف أو لقاء الضوم على صيغة فردى في المجموعة لتعبيرة وإبرازة ام every نستخدم للإشارة الى المجموعة كمجموعة من الأفراد

2- نأصل استخدام every مع الأعداد الكبيرة و each مع الأعداد الصغيرة .

There are four books on the table. Each book is a different colour

Sahar loves reading. She has read every book in the library. (all the books)

3- يفصل استخدام each عند الحديث عن شيئين فقط

In a football match, each team has eleven players

4- يفصل استخدام every عند الحديث عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء: (المكرار)

Ex: There's a bus every ten minutes

5- يمكن استخدام each بدون اسم بعدها ولكن لا يمكن استخدام every بدون اسم بعدها

ويمكن ان تأتي each في صيغة او آخر الجملة:

23. It has got _____ water hasn't he?
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
24. He has got _____ water hasn't he?
a) little b) a little c) few d) a few
25. I think that _____ employee has a role to play in the growth of this company.
a) every b) all c) either d) a
26. There are three pens on the desk, but _____ of them is mine.
a) every b) none c) much d) all
27. How _____ money do you have in your account?
a) much b) many c) little d) a lot
28. The instructor told the young climbers to hold on to the rope with hands.
a. each b. every c. all d. any
29. The noise of the gunshot rang through the trees and the birds flew off in _____ direction.
a. all b. every c. some d. neither
30. The children have had _____ excitement. I think they won't sleep early.
a. few b. much c. many d. enough
31. We don't have _____ time. We'll have to hurry.
a) many b) some c) lot d) much
32. How _____ times have you seen that film?
a) many b) much c) lots d) some
33. Didn't you bring _____ food with you? I haven't prepared food yet.
a) some b) any c) a d) many
34. Can you give me _____ advice?
a) an b) some c) many d) all
35. Each of them _____ described the accident in a different way.
a) have b) was c) is d) has
36. I want to print the documents, but my printer is out of _____ paper.
a) some b) a few c) any d) one
37. I'm not very hungry as I've just eaten _____ cake.
a) a little b) a few c) many d) little
38. She has _____ French name but in fact she's English.
a) a little b) a c) many d) an
39. They gave the idea _____ consideration before accepting it.
a. several b. only a few c. many d. much
40. Hadis doesn't like living in London. She has _____ friends there.
a. several b. a few c. many d. few
41. Hadis likes living in London. She has _____ friends there.
a. none b. a few c. much d. few
42. We've lived here for _____ years.
a. none b. a lot of c. much d. many
43. We spent _____ money. Now we have a little.
a. none b. lot of c. much d. any
44. Aris is very busy with his job. He has _____ time for other things.
a. none b. a few c. much d. little
45. Let's go and have coffee. We have _____ time before the train leaves.
a. none b. a few c. a little d. little
46. I enjoy my life here. I have _____ friends and we meet quite often.
a. none b. a few c. too many d. few
47. He spoke _____ English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.
a. none b. a few c. a little d. little
48. He spoke _____ English, so we were able to communicate with him.
a. none b. a few c. a little d. little
49. I'm sorry. We only have _____ time.
a. none b. a few c. a little d. little
50. The village was small. There were only _____ houses.
a. none b. a few c. a little d. few

51. ... of them has travelled abroad. All of them live here.

- a. None b. A few c. Many d. A lot of

52. She isn't popular. She has few friends.

- a. none b. a few c. a little d. few

53. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had ... rain.

- a. none b. a few c. a little d. little

54. The two cars are similar. There is ... differences between them.

- a. none b. a few c. a little d. few

55. I met someone on my way home. I helped ... carry the bags.

- a. him b. their c. them d. it

56. ... of this money is hers. She is very poor.

- a. None b. A few c. Many d. A lot of

57. The teacher talked to ... of the fifteen students while they were working.

- a) for b) every c) each d) both

58. ... engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do.

- a) Every b) All c) Many d) Any

59. Some cars have four doors and ... have two.

- a) lot of b) some c) all d) much

60. These books are all Sarah's. ... of them belong to me.

- a. None b. A few c. Many d. A lot of

61. Our holiday was a disaster. ... thing went wrong.

- a) All b) Every c) Each d) Many

62. The bus service is excellent. There's a bus ... ten minutes.

- a) for b) every c) each d) both

63. There are too ... people on the ship. It's going to sink.

- a) few b) much c) many d) enough

64. The tour guide gave ... tourist a ticket to enter the museum.

- a) each b) all c) neither d) half

65. He was listening to ... music when I arrived.

- a) a b) many c) a piece d) some

66. She doesn't drink ... tea with her food.

- a) some b) many c) any d) a cup

67. Would you like ... sugar with your coffee?

- a) a lot b) any c) some d) cup

68. ... think in the same way, so we are friends.

- a) We each b) Each of us c) Each of we d) Every of us

69. There isn't ... but anyone can do about the noise of traffic.

- a) much b) many c) any d) little

70. There has been ... fruit on the pear tree this year, so we won't be going much away.

- a. little b. all c. much d. every

71. My daughter got a better mark for her last composition as there were ... mistakes in it.

- a. little b. fewer c. the least d. much

72. I went into town specially to buy a jacket for the party, but I didn't see ... that I liked.

- a. a few b. any c. all d. much

73. I'm glad we bought the new lawn mower. Now I can mow the lawn using ... the effort.

- a. none b. much c. all d. half

74. ... of the competitors was badly affected by the extreme heat.

- a. Some b. A few c. All d. None

75. The bank robbers asked ... to squat down.

- a) all b) everyone c) everything d) no one

76. We bought some eggs from the market. ... is fresh.

- a) No one b) Many c) Much d) None

78. ... was burnt to ashes in the fire.

- a) All b) Some c) Each d) Everything

79. I'm sorry there is ... coffee left. Would you mind drinking tea instead?

a none b. much c any d no

80 ... e them knows how to speak English.

a. None b. All c Any d. Some

~~~~~

## NARRATIVE TENSES

### FORM

Subject + past tense

He went to the station

Subject + be (past) + v-ing

He was going to the station

Subject + had + past p.p

He had gone to the station

Subject + have + past p.p

He had been to the station

Subject + (has / have + p.p)

I've always loved writing stories

Subject + has / have + been + v-ing ) p.p, I've been working in this factory for 3 weeks

### USE:

Narrative tenses are used to talk about past events and to tell stories

يستخدمها للتعبير عن الأحداث الماضية وروايتها لبعض  
الزمن الأكثر بساطة في الاستخدام هو الماضي البسيط  
الارضية الأخرى وهي: الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط، المقسم يستخدم  
للتعبير عن الأحداث، الأقدم أو يقطع الأربعة و الاستمرار مع وجود حدث آخر

### لاحظ التالي

All opened the door very slowly, looked carefully around the room and walked in. The window was open and the curtains were blowing in the wind. Clearly someone had left in a hurry.

الحدث الأول had left لأن شخص ما خرج مسرعاً قبل دخول عبيد  
لذلك Narrative Tenses تستخدم أيضاً مع أربعة أدوات للتعبير عن أحداث مختلفة

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1-While / As / When / Just as (أثناء) ماضي بسيط ماضي مستمر (أثناء)

-While she was walking in the street, she met one of her old friends.

2-(While / As / When / Just as) ... ماضي مستمر ... ماضي مستمر (أثناء لم يشهد)

While I was studying, my father was reading.

When ماضي بسيط ماضي مستمر (أثناء)

When ماضي بسيط ماضي مستمر (أثناء)

لا يمكن أن يتم بعد when ماضي بسيط أو ماضي مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى

- I was studying English when the lights went out.

- The lights went out when I was studying English.

يمكن أن يكون العنصر مع when في الماضي بسيط

- يمكن أن يكون العنصر مع when في الماضي البسيط إذا كانا متتابعين و ثم يقطع بعدها الآخر

When he arrived , he found the door locked.

التي بعد and والآن نفس شكل الفعل الذي سبقها

•He was writing a letter and listening to some music.

لاحظ عدم استخدام to be في الماضي المستمر

- **While / When I was** at school, I **worked** to a plan.

يمكن أن يأتي بعد **because** ماضى مضارع أو الفعل الآخر ماضى بسيط :

- Magdy **couldn't hear** the phone **because** he **was having** a shower.

الترتيب الزمني للحدثين في الجملتين

ماضى بسيط **past simple** + ماضى تام **past perfect** + فاعل + **After**

ماضى بسيط **past simple** + ماضى تام **past perfect** + فاعل + **As soon as**

ماضى بسيط **past simple** + ماضى تام **past perfect** + فاعل + **When**

ماضى تام **past perfect** + مده في الماضى + **By**

Ex: **After** he **had done** his homework, he **watched** television.

After doing his homework, he **watched** television.

Having done his homework, he **watched** television.

He **parked** his car **as soon as** he **had found** a place.

ماضى تام **past perfect** + ماضى بسيط **past simple** + فاعل + **Before**

Ex: **Before** he **parked** his, he **had found** a place.

ماضى تام **past perfect** + ماضى بسيط **past simple** + فاعل + **By the time**

ماضى تام **past perfect** + ماضى بسيط **past simple** + فاعل + **When**

Ex: **By the time** the police **arrived** the thief **had escaped**.

When he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.

When he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.

لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين:

- **When I arrived** at the station, the train **left**.

= I arrived, then the train left.

- **When I arrived** at the station, the train **had left**.

= The train left before I arrived.

يستخدم الماضى التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضى.

- When I met Ali yesterday, I remembered that we **had met** before, about ten years ago.

ماضى تام + **till / until** + ماضى بسيط غالبا معنى **المصدر** + **Didn't**

ماضى بسيط + **that** + ماضى تام **past perfect** + **It wasn't until**

ماضى بسيط **past simple** + **that** + فاعل + ماضى تام + **It was only when**

Ex: He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.

It wasn't until he **had found** a place **that** he **parked** his car.

It was only when he **had read** the novel **that** he **watched** TV.

ماضى بسيط **past simple** + **when** + **when** + **hardly** + **had** + فاعل + **no sooner** + **scarcely**

Ex: He **had no sooner gone** shopping **than** it **started** to rain.

He **had hardly gone** shopping **when** it **started** to rain.

ملاحظة: لا تستخدم no sooner/hardly /scarcely بين had و التصريف الثالث (pp)
ملاحظة: إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استعظام.

No sooner

than

Hardly

+ had +

فاعل

+ p.p. +

when

+ past simple ماضي بسيط

Scarcely

when

- **No sooner had they finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.

- **Hardly had they finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

ملاحظة: لا تستخدم الماضى التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.

- He thanked me for what I **had done**.

- He found the bag, which he **had lost**.

- He was tired because he **had worked** for 14 hours.

- They **had been waiting** for an hour **when** the train **arrived**.

- **We'd been waiting** for three hours **before** our plane **took off**.

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining** for three days.

- Mona **has studied** English **for** ten years.

- **We have been** at this school **since** 2012.

I got the job and **I've been working** there ever since.

-The streets **are** muddy as it **has been raining** for three hours now.

-The streets **were** muddy as it **had been raining** for three hours now.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- A long time has passed I saw him.

a) as long as b) because c) since d) until

2- I a book when somebody knocked on the door.

a) read b) has read c) am reading d) was reading

3- We our old friends for a year. They are too busy.

a) haven't been met b) hadn't met c) didn't meet d) haven't met

4- I to be a doctor since I was ten.

a) wanted b) was wanting c) have wanted d) want

5- When I was eight, I a program about a famous Egyptian doctor on television.

a) saw b) have seen c) was seeing d) was seen

6- We a meeting at work this morning when suddenly all the lights went out.

a) having b) had had c) have had d) were having

7- Since I started the job two years ago, I important people from all over the world.

a) have wanted b) had wanted c) wanted d) wanting

8- I my homework while my brother was watching television.

a) doing b) have done c) was doing d) had done

9- I first my best friend when we were both about 3 years old.

a) meet b) have met c) met d) meeting

10- What at 3 o'clock yesterday?

a) were you done b) were you doing c) you were doing d) do you do

11- My mother was cooking dinner when I home.

a) had arrived b) was arriving c) have arrived d) arrived

- 12- I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.
a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen
13. Someone phoned me while I (cook - was cooked - am cooking - was cooking) the dinner.
14. While my car (was mending - was being mended - has mended - had mended), I went shopping.
15. While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister (was looking - has been looked - was being looked - had looked) after.
16. As soon as he (takes - has taken - will take - had taken) the photograph, he showed it to his friend.
17. As soon as the robbers (had arrested - had been arrested - were arresting - are arrested), they were taken to jail.
18. When Ola went back to school, she found she the wrong composition, the day before.
a) wrote b) had written c) has written d) had been written
19. As soon as the teacher the lesson, the students started to ask their questions.
a) finishes b) have finished c) had finished d) will finish
20. I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.
a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen
21. After they the match, the players jumped with joy.
a) would win b) win c) winning d) had won
22. By the time I arrived at school, the bell
a) rang b) rings c) would ring d) had already rung
23. They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuits.
a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget
- 24- When he returned home, he found that his mobile phone
a) had disappeared b) has disappeared
c) has been disappeared d) had been disappeared
- 25- After he some good news, he left home.
a) had received b) has received c) is received d) receives
26. I'm a student in the third in the third secondary grade. I English for eight years.
a) learn b) learnt c) are learning d) have been learning
27. Ali and his brother the desert land and farming it for about eight years now.
a) had been reclaiming b) would be reclaiming
c) are reclaiming d) have been reclaiming
28. Yesterday, my sister (gives - has given - gave - would give) me a book she had finished reading the day before.
29. My father retired last week. He (worked - has worked - has been working - had worked) for the same company for 25 years.
30. Adel asked which team was red because he (doesn't see - hasn't seen - can't see - had not seen) these teams before.
31. Jack knew Steve was at the match because Steve (had phoned - phones - was phoning - would phone) him before he went.
32. By the time she (finishes - finished - has finished - was finishing) writing her report, she had drunk six cups of tea.
33. After I (finish - have finished - had been finishing - had finished) my homework, I watched my favourite TV programme.
34. She (has found - found - finds - will find) work as a secretary to someone who had been a friend of his father's.
35. He was a successful writer when people realized that his books (had written - written - had been written - wrote) by other people.
36. When I saw him, he (hadn't finished - hasn't finished - wasn't finishing - doesn't finish) his work yet.
37. He didn't know the truth until he (reads - has read - would read - had read) the newspaper.

38. No sooner (he had - has he - had he - would he) left the building than it collapsed.

39. I was terribly afraid because I (have - am - was - had) never flown before.

40. I _____ very ill since we last met.

- a) has been b) have been c) was d) had been

الحمد لله رب العالمين